FILED
MAY 1 - 2007
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

No. 06-1069

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

Anthony P. Keyter

Petitioner

versus

McCain, et al.

Respondents

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Anthony P. Keyter
(Pro Se)
6200 Soundview Drive, R201
Gig Harbor, WA. 98335
Telephone: (253) 853-3859

PARTIES

Name of Petitioner: Anthony P. Keyter (Pro Se)
Address: 6200 Soundview Dr. R201,
Gig Harbor, WA. 98335
Telephone: (253) 853 3859 Fax: (253) 851 1108

Names of Respondents:
1st Defendant: Senator John McCain
2nd Defendant: Senator Jon Kyl
3rd Defendant: Vice President Dick Cheney
4th Defendant: Dr. Condoleezza Rice - Secretary of State
5th Defendant: John Ashcroft - Former US Attorney General
6th Defendant: Alberto Gonzales - US Attorney General
7th Defendant: Mr. R. Mueller, Director, FBI
8th Defendant: D. O'Brien, Chief, FBI Public Corruption Unit
9th Defendant: US Attorney Kenneth Wainstein
10th Defendant: (Former) US Attorney Roscoe C. Howard
11th Defendant: Assistant US Attorney Mark E. Nagle
12th Defendant: Sp. Assistant US Attorney Carol Catherman
13th Defendant: Bill Frist - US Senator
14th Defendant: Mitch McConnell - US Senator
15th Defendant: Ted Stevens - US Senator
16th Defendant: Rick Santorum - US Senator
17th Defendant: Joe Lieberman - US Senator
18th Defendant: Judge Hogan - US District Court, D.C.
19th Defendant: Judge Sullivan - US District Court, D.C.
20th Defendant: Judge Ginsberg - US Appeals Court, D.C.
21st Defendant: Judge Garland - US Appeals Court, D.C.
22nd Defendant: Judge Henderson- US Appeals Court, D.C.
23rd Defendant: Judge Rogers - US Appeals Court, D.C.
24th Defendant: Judge Sentelle - US Appeals Court, D.C.
25th Defendant: Judge Edwards - US Appeals Court, D.C.
26th Defendant: Judge Randolph - US Appeals Court, D.C.
27th Defendant: Justice Roberts - US Supreme Court, D.C.
28th Defendant: Judge Silberman - US Appeals Court, D.C.

29th Defendant: Judge Tatel - US Appeals Court, D.C.
30th Defendant: Judge Williams - US Appeals Court, D.C.
31st Defendant: Judge Michel - Appeals Court, Fed. Circuit.

Counsel of Record for Respondents:
Federal Respondents: Paul D. Clement, Solicitor General, United States Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 5614, Washington, DC 20530-0001.
Senate Respondents: Morgan J. Frankel, Office of the Senate Legal Counsel, 642 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-7250

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PARTIES.....i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....iii
TABLE OF STATUTES.....iv
PETITION FOR REHEARING.....1
JURISDICTION 2
BACKGROUND/FACTS 2
ARGUMENT.....6
CONCLUSION.....9
RELIEF REQUESTED.....9
APPENDIX 1.....App 1
APPENDIX 2.....App 27
APPENDIX 3.....App 31

TABLE OF STATUTES

Page

United States Constitution, 14th Amendment.....7
United States Constitution, Article III, Section 1.....7
United States Code, 28USC1651 (a) 2
United States Code, 28USC1254.....2
United States Code, 18USC3.....7
United States Code, 18USC4.....5, 7
United States Code, 18USC1506.....6
United States Code, 28USC144.....6, 8
United States Code, 28USC453.....7
United States Code, 28USC455.....6, 8
United States Code, 28USC535 (b).....7
FRCP, Rules 4&41.....1

Statutes are provided in Appendix 2

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Anthony P. Keyter petitioned the Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, in this case where Petitioner seeks restitution for the harm caused by 31 conspiring Government Officers. In addition, Anthony P. Keyter filed a Criminal Complaint against the Respondents for action by the Supreme Court, and made an urgent appeal for a Preliminary Injunction against further harmful criminal acts by the 31 Respondents and their co-conspirators. Also filed in the case was a Petition for Writ of Mandamus; Motion for Due Process of Law; Motion to Disqualify US Supreme Court Justices; and an Affidavit of Complaining Witness/Criminal Complaint against the US Supreme Court Justices.

The Supreme Court Justices: 1) denied the Petition for Writ of Certiorari on April 13, 2007; 2) failed to address the other motions and petitions; 3) and failed to disqualify themselves from the case under circumstances by which they should have. The Court's actions constitute significant obstruction of justice and of due process of law, are associated with extensive theft of court evidence and other serious crimes, and are illegal. Accordingly the Petitioner requests the respected Institution of the Supreme Court to address the crimes committed in the Court; to address the crimes committed by the Supreme Court Justices and by the Respondents and their co-conspirators; to apprehend the perpetrators pursuant Rules 4&41 of federal criminal procedures; and to return stolen court documents to the record.

Once the record is restored and the sitting Justices have been disqualified from this case, the Supreme Court is petitioned to abide by the laws and the Constitution, to rehear the

Petition for Writ of Certiorari in terms of the laws, and to hear the pertinent petitions and motions filed in the case.

JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court of the United States is authorized to rehear a Petition for Certiorari pursuant to 28USC1651(a) in aid of its respective jurisdiction under 28USC1254.

The Supreme Court is authorized, pursuant to Rule §44 (2) of the Supreme Court Rules, to re-hear this Petition on the grounds of substantial intervening circumstances. Intervening circumstances of a *controlling effect* include the lack of legal standing of the Justices to have decided the case; the illegal theft of incriminating documents from the case records, which theft rendered the denial decision flawed; and the illegality of the judgment on several other counts. Intervening circumstances of a *substantial effect* include the failure by the Supreme Court to address and terminate the serious and continuing crimes of the Respondents, including an ongoing plot by the Respondents and their co-conspirators to kidnap the Petitioner with the intent to murder him.

BACKGROUND / FACTS

The 31 Government Respondents in this case are co-conspirators in a major criminal conspiracy within the government and the courts to obstruct the administration of the laws, defeat the course of justice, provide protection to known criminals, and to deny Petitioner his Constitutional rights to *due process* and *protection of the laws.*

Amongst the Respondents and their co-conspirators are the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, the present and former United States Attorney General, the Chief of the FBI, US Attorneys, leading

Senators, and State Governors. In the midst of those implicated are 99 federal and state judges from as far afield as Washington State, Arizona, Montana, California, and the District of Columbia, as well as State Officers from Illinois and Washington State. At the time of writing, *443 known conspirators* have joined forces with this virulent and harmful criminal conspiracy, of whom 393 are government officers from *52 pertinent government institutions* concerned with law and order.

The crimes committed by the criminal conspirators are legion, and include burglary, perjury, fraud, theft, tampering with evidence, intimidation of the Petitioner, and 2 attempts to inveigle, seize, and kidnap the Petitioner with intent to murder him. Officers of the Boeing Company and the Federal Aviation Authorities facilitated these malevolent kidnap attempts. The attempts were instigated by President Bush and commenced from the US Supreme Court in retaliation against the Petitioner for filing criminal charges against the President and his co-conspirators in Supreme Court case no. 05-140. Although thwarted, this criminal endeavor succeeded in destroying Petitioner's livelihood and career. Subsequent evidence of stalking indicates that the conspirators intend to consummate their sinister plot to tamper with and terminate the key witness to their crimes.

The crimes of the conspiracy are well documented, and prima facie evidence is provided in the 1700 pages of the criminal dossiers titled the '*Dossier of Crimes* , and the dossier *State-supported Tyranny upon the Populace'*. These dossiers, or select parcels from the dossiers, are filed with every one of the 52 government institutions mentioned. The Supreme Court has been supplied with the latest amendments to the dossiers, revised on May 1, 2007. Numerous written requests for protection and enforcement of the laws were directed to officials from, amongst other: the FBI and 7 additional police

departments; state and federal prosecutors; state and federal judiciary committees; a state judicial conduct commission; state ethics boards; bar associations; state and federal attorney general offices; state and federal legislatures; and state and federal executive offices.

Each of the officials approached has a clear legal duty to enforce, administer, or otherwise take care of the faithful execution of the laws. However, in callous disregard of their obligations and the suffering caused, each official willfully neglected to perform their duty to enforce the laws. Five and a half years after the commencement of this debacle, the ever-increasing deluge of crime by officials has yet to be terminated, investigated, and prosecuted. Over *eight thousand written appeals* for justice have to date been shunned by more than *900 officials* from 52 government institutions tasked with law and order. The appeals include several petitions to the 535 members the United States Congress individually. Not one official petitioned has acted to enforce or administer the laws. *Not one.* On the contrary, an intense group effort in the top structures of the government ensued to conceal the crimes and shield the perpetrators from prosecution.

When these officials failed to provide the constitutional protection of the laws', the Petitioner's only remaining recourse was to file civil suit to address the harm and loss caused by their joint criminal acts. *Civil complaints,* petitioning the courts for restitution for ongoing common law injury, and *criminal complaints,* addressing the breaches of criminal statutes, were filed in state and federal courts. However, corrupt state and federal judges lent their full support to the government conspirators, joined forces with their aims to obstruct the course of justice, and denied due process of law in these cases in every conceivable way. The judges repeatedly and willfully neglected to perform their

judicial duties to administer the laws upon lawbreaking officials, and violated the Constitution and the criminal statutes in *each of 17 court cases.*

These facts are well documented in the fraudulent proceedings of those 17 cases, and reveal the depth of depravity in the courts and in the top echelons of United States Government. In the *114 proceedings* of these 17 court cases, all but one of the motions, petitions, affidavits, and criminal complaints, were corruptly denied, dismissed, or simply disregarded. *All but one* – and that motion was granted by default. Pursuant the obligations of the statute 18USC4, the Petitioner made *765 statements or declarations to 99 state and federal judges or justices* - reporting felonies which were committed by lawbreaking government officers. These statements and declarations invoked mandatory judicial duties to attend to the crimes, and also petitioned the judges for protection of the laws from further harmful acts. *Not one* was responded to or addressed. The figures quoted herewith demonstrate that the criminal conspirators have the full backing of the judiciary, as well as their protection from prosecution. There can be no mistaking this fact.

In their turn, the Supreme Court Justices lent their considerable, but corrupt, power to the criminal conspirators to obstruct the administration of the laws, to defeat the course of justice, and to provide protection to known criminals. The Supreme Court Justices were kept fully informed throughout of the developing iniquity in the government and in the lower courts. The criminal dossiers, which provide prima facie evidence of the crimes, have to date been filed with the Justices on 11 occasions. Further details are at their disposal in the numerous documents filed in the 4 interrelated Supreme Court cases that deal with the criminal conspiracy. Those related Supreme Court cases are *Keyter vs. McCain et al.* (no.06-1069); Keyter *vs. President Bush (no.05-140)*;

Keyter vs. 230 Government Officers (no. 06-284); and Keyter vs. Keyter. A further 18 letters/statements to the Justices add to the irrefutable evidence of their extensive knowledge and involvement in the conspiracy.

The Supreme Court Justices aided the criminal conspirators, including the Respondents in this case, to evade justice on no less than *55 occasions* thus far. The failure of the Justices to address the crimes presented to them, discarding their significant judicial obligations, is compelling testimony to their unreserved participation in the major criminal conspiracy to defeat the course of justice, which conspiracy underlies this case.

ARGUMENT

Summary

The denial of the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari is illegal. The Justices have violated the United States Constitution and the statutes on multiple counts. The Justices have joined with the criminal aims of the Respondents and their co-conspirators, and have illegally protected them from criminal prosecution. The Justices lack impartiality and have acted under acute conflict of interest which is untenable in law. The Justices have no legal capacity to decide the case. The judgment is void.

The Justices have committed multiple offences

The Justices have committed multiple violations of the statutes which render their judgment illegal and void. They have failed to recuse themselves under circumstances by which they legally should have recused themselves, violating 28USC144 and 28USC455. They oversaw the illegal removal from the Court Record of key documents in the case, tampering with evidence and violating 18USC1506 - *Theft or Alteration of Record or Process.* By failing to address key

motions / injunctions submitted to Court, and through their failure to terminate the criminal conspiracy underlying this case, the Supreme Court Justices have conspired with one another to deny Petitioner due process and the right to protection of the laws – thereby violating the 14th Amendment, 18USC371, 18USC241 & 242. The Justices aided and abetted the Respondents and co-conspirators to escape apprehension, trial, and punishment; rendered criminal assistance; and became *'accessories after the fact'* to the crimes of the criminal conspiracy. (18USC3).

The Justices are complicit in, or accessory to, the attempts to kidnap and murder the Petitioner in retaliation for filing criminal charges in Supreme Court case no. 05-140, a case against President Bush. The plot was instigated by the President and commenced from the US Supreme Court with the collusion of the Justices, in violation of 18USC1513 – *Retaliation against a Witness.* By failing to initiate investigations of the crimes presented to them involving government officers, the Justices violated 28USC535 (b)(1). By failing to act upon their knowledge of felonies, the Justices violated 18USC4 - *Misprision of Felony.* By acting as Justices of the Supreme Court when not *in good behavior,* they have violated Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution and have committed an act of fraud. By their conduct the Justices dishonored their oath to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties, in violation of 28USC453. The Justices demonstrated contempt for the rules and the laws of the court, violating 18USC401. These and other crimes committed by the Justices are detailed in Appendix 1.

The Justices lack legal capacity

The United States Constitution, Article III, Section 1, dictates that *"...judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior..."*. The Justices of the Supreme Court have committed multiple violations of

law, are clearly not *in good behavior* and accordingly possessed *no legal standing* to adjudge this case.

For the Justices to proffer to the institution of the US Supreme Court that they hold legal standing and were fit to pass judgment in this case when in fact they possessed *no legal standing*, is a profound act of judicial fraud. These facts warrant a *rehearing* by another set of Justices who possess such legal standing.

The Justices lack impartiality

Chief Justice Roberts is a defendant (no.27) in this case and as such correctly disqualified himself from hearing his own case. However, by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that the distinguished Associate Justices possess the required impartiality to hear a case in which their colleague and superior on the bench, Chief Justice Roberts, is a Respondent.

In addition, the Associate Justices have on previous occasions illegally protected the same Respondents from criminal investigation and prosecution. (See Appendix 1 and criminal dossiers). This too, negates their impartiality to hear this case. Furthermore, the Associate Justices are deeply implicated personally in the case. They are *co-conspirators* with the Respondents to the crimes underlying this civil case, as well as *accessories after the fact* to those crimes, further negating any possibility of impartiality. (See Appendix1). Yet the Associate Justices failed to recuse themselves, violating 28USC144 and 28USC455. This iniquity and lack of impartiality warrants a rehearing of the case by another set of Justices who possess such impartiality.

Acute conflict of interest untenable in law

Given the above facts, the Associate Justices acted under an acute conflict of interest in adjudging this case in which

Justice Roberts was a Respondent and in which they themselves were accessories to the crimes underlying the case. This case warrants a rehearing by a new set of justices who are not implicated in the case.

Criminal charges
Criminal charges were lodged with the Court on December 4, 2007, against all 9 sitting Supreme Court Justices. (*See* Appendix 1). Further to those charges, new charges (and additional counts of previous violations) are herewith lodged against 8 Supreme Court Justices - excluding Chief Justice Roberts who recused himself from the case. These charges are detailed in Appendix 1B. Each of the criminal offenses detailed in Appendix 1 adversely affects the decision rendered by the 8 Justices to deny the Petition for Writ of Certiorari, and *justice* dictates a rehearing of the case.

CONCLUSION

In adjudging this case the Justices of the Supreme Court violated multiple laws and rules of the Court. Consequently the decision to deny the Petition for Writ of Certiorari is illegal. Equity demands a rehearing of this case by a different set of Justices who are impartial and not implicated in the case.

RELIEF REQUESTED

The Constitution has been defiled; the criminal statutes violated; justice has been denied; the rights ostensibly afforded to citizens by the Constitution have been desecrated. These acts have been committed with impunity and contempt for the Constitution and the laws by the Honorable Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The institution of the Supreme Court is petitioned to address and set right this iniquitous behavior.

The United States Supreme Court is petitioned to:

1. Arrest the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, according to law, for crimes committed against the United States and the Petitioner.
2. Remove the Justices from the bench.
3. Arrest the Respondents and their co-conspirators, according to law, for crimes committed against the United States and the Petitioner.
4. Restore the court records in the 4 interrelated Supreme Court cases which address the criminal conspiracy within the government - this case, no. 06-1069; and related cases 05-140; 06-284; and Keyter vs. Keyter.
5. Once the sitting Justices have been arrested for their crimes and removed from the bench, and once the stolen documents have been restored to the records of *this* case and its related cases, the Court is petitioned to rehear the cases with the full benefit of all relevant and pertinent documents.
6. The Court is petitioned to afford the Petitioner due process of law, to be afforded with the benefit of a bench who will obey the laws of the United States, and who is not partial to protecting law-breaking government officers from criminal prosecution.
7. The Court is further implored to afford the Petitioner *'protection of the laws'* - protection hitherto denied - against the continuing crimes of 443 known criminal conspirators, including protection against the ongoing plot to kidnap and murder the Petitioner.

Respectfully Submitted,

Anthony P. Keyter (Pro Se)

May 1, 2007

APPENDIX 1A

CRIMINAL CHARGES LODGED AGAINST JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT:

Chief Justice John Roberts; Justice Samuel Alito; Justice Bader Ginsberg; Justice Stephen Breyer; Justice Anthony Kennedy; Justice Antonin Scalia; Justice David Souter; Justice John Paul Stevens; Justice Clarence Thomas

Submitted by Anthony P. Keyter – December 4, 2006

INTRODUCTION

Criminal charges are herewith lodged against US Supreme Court Justices: Chief Justice John G. Roberts; Justice Samuel Alito; Justice Bader Ginsberg; Justice Stephen Breyer; Justice Anthony Kennedy; Justice Antonin Scalia; Justice David Souter; Justice John Paul Stevens; Justice Clarence Thomas; - hereafter referred to as the "Justices". The aforementioned Justices are charged with multiple violations of the United States Constitution, and with multiple violations of the criminal code and statutes of the United States.

CRIMINAL CHARGES FILED

The criminal charges filed herewith join, and must be read in conjunction with, the criminal charges already filed with the US Supreme Court in the criminal dossiers: the "Dossier of Crimes", and the dossier titled "State-supported tyranny upon the populace", dated April 14, 2006.

Criminal charges are herewith lodged against the Supreme Court Justices for violation of the following United States Statutes:

1. Conspiracy to commit offense - 18 USC 371
2. Theft or Alteration of Record or Process - 18 USC 1506
3. Conspiracy to Kidnap – 18 USC 1201
4. Tampering with a Witness - 18 USC 1512
5. Misprision of Felony - 18 USC § 4
6. Obstruction of Justice - 18 USC § 1505
7. Accessory after the fact (to the crimes of 377 criminal conspirators) - 18 USC § 3
8. Investigation of Crimes involving Government Officers - 28 USC 535 (b)(1)
9. Conspiracy against Rights – 18 USC 241
10. Deprivation of Rights – 18 USC 242
11. Oath of Office - 28 USC § 453
12. US Constitution – 14th Amendment
13. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rules 4 & 41
14. Fraud
15. Contempt of Court - 18 USC 401

SUMMARY

The Justices of the United States Supreme Court are well informed of a major criminal conspiracy afoot within the courts and within the government to obstruct the administration of the laws, defeat the course of justice, provide protection to known criminals, and to deny me the Constitutional rights to protection of the laws and ownership of de jure property.

The Justices have vital statutory and judicial duties under law to address criminal violations presented to the court. The Honorable Justices have consistently and willfully neglected to execute their peremptory duties regarding serious and

multiple felonies committed by law-breaking government officials, including high level officials of the present administration.

By their intractable disregard and criminal neglect of their duties, the Justices obstructed and defeated the normal course of justice and impeded the due and proper administration of the laws upon known criminals. The Supreme Court Justices wittingly rendered criminal assistance tc known felons within the government, and aided and abetted them to escape justice and evade apprehension and prosecution. Their ongoing acts, and omissions where action is due, violates the Constitution and the criminal statutes of the United States on multiple counts.

BACKGROUND / FACTS / EVENTS

Justices Kept Informed

Since May 2004, the Justices of the Supreme Court have been kept *fully informed* of a major criminal conspiracy within the government of the United States. The information on the criminal endeavor was provided to them by way of Supreme Court cases and court documents, letters, criminal dossiers, and affidavits and criminal complaints filed in those cases. All the evidence presented to the Justices is available to investigators and prosecutors.

Court cases

Three related Supreme Court cases provided background and sufficient information for the Supreme Court Justices to be fully cognizant of the scope and the depth of the corruption in the courts and in the government surrounding this broad criminal conspiracy. Those cases are:

1. *Anthony P. Keyter vs. George W. Bush,* Supreme Court case no. 05-140;

2. *Anthony P. Keyter vs. 230 Government Officers,* case no. 06-284;
3. *Anthony P. Keyter vs. Maureen E. Keyter,* case number not assigned.

Court documents

Numerous court documents filed in the above three Supreme Court cases provided details and prima facie evidence to the Justices of the ever escalating criminal conspiracy involving more than 400 law-breaking government officers, (this figure as of the time of writing). Various documents in each of these three cases provided the Justices with an insight and details of the corruption and lawless conduct of the criminal conspirators. The documents include Affidavits of Complaining Witness, Criminal Complaints, and Motions for Injunction to protect against ongoing crimes, Motions for Restraining Orders, and Writ Petitions to command delinquent government officers to obey the law. A complete list of the documents supplied to the Justices is available from me and from the US Supreme Court.

Correspondence

The Justices were kept up to date with the crimes committed by government officers in the ongoing and escalating criminal conspiracy by means of 12 letters or statements beginning May 2004. The 12 letters and/or statements are dated: May 10, 2004; July 15, 2004; October 22, 2004; November 24, 2004; December 27, 2004; April 16, 2005; September 22, 2006; October 11, 2006; October 13, 2006; October 18, 2006; November 2, 2006; November 17, 2006.

Criminal Dossiers

Prima facie evidence of the criminal activity of government officers was provided to the Justices in three criminal dossiers comprising some 1700 pages of details and facts. The dossiers are titled the "Dossier of Crimes", Volumes I

and II, and the dossier titled "State Supported Tyranny upon the Populace". Continuous updates of these dossiers have been filed with the Supreme Court Justices on 10 occasions, viz: July 15, 2004; September 20, 04; October 22, 2004; December 27, 2004; April 16, 2005; September 22, 05; February 17, 06; March 10, 06; April 16, 06; and September 2, 06.

The criminal dossiers provided insight into the broad extent of the anarchy within the government and information on the government officers and government institutions who failed to address the crimes presented to them. The Justices were informed that none of the crimes presented in the dossiers had thus been investigated or prosecuted. Rather, the crimes have been concealed in a concerted conspiracy by officials to cover up the lawlessness in the government.

The lawlessness described to the Justices in the dossiers applies to all branches of the nation's administration, viz., the executive, judicial, and the legislative. It covers all levels of government, namely city, county, state, and federal. It includes the very people whose function it is to see to the administration of justice. The dossiers deal with a cover-up of innumerable criminal acts involving numerous officials of government from the most junior police officers, through their police chiefs, to prosecutors, judges, state executives, and ultimately, the US Department of Justice itself.

In total, 1.6 million counts of criminal transgressions by the conspiring officials of United States Government were presented to the Justices of the Supreme Court. These perplexing but meticulously calculated figures rightly indicate a *major* criminal conspiracy brought before the Justices of the Supreme Court for their action.

Serious Nature of the Crimes

The Supreme Court Justices were informed that the criminal acts committed by the conspiring government officers (which, as mentioned, have not been investigated or prosecuted) are of a serious nature. The Justices were informed that the criminal conspiracy is still active and that the crimes are ongoing.

The Justices were further advised that the conspirators have intimidated me and retaliated against me as the primary witness to their crimes. They have tampered with court evidence. There is indeed a grim threat and a high probability of further retaliation against me, including: serious physical harm; incarceration and curtailment of my freedom and personal liberty; a break-in and theft of incriminating documents or removal of incriminating evidence from my home with a phony search warrant corruptly obtained. There has been a foiled plot to inveigle, kidnap, and incarcerate me under fraudulent pretext. Recent evidence of stalking indicates that the conspirators intend to consummate that plot.

Moreover, the Justices were informed that there are many high profile and politically powerful officials amongst the conspirators. Their propensity to malice, and the absolute impunity with which they have violated the laws, is amply demonstrated in the 1700 pages of the criminal dossiers presented to the Justices. When the extent of the legal predicament of the conspirators in the courts is considered, an attempt on my life is a material possibility. It was for these reasons that the protection of the law was sought from the United States Supreme Court Justices by way of urgent injunctions against the conspirators in each of the three cases mentioned above.

Criminal charges were presented to the Justices which included the following grave offenses: Retaliation against a Witness; Tampering with and illegal removal of Court Evidence; Obstruction of Justice; Conspiracy against Rights; Conspiracy to conceal crimes and commit further offenses; Denial of Rights; Misprision of Felony; Coercion; Failure of Duty by Public Officials; Rendering Criminal Assistance; Official Misconduct; Perjury; Fraud; Theft; and False Reports by Public Officials.

The information provided to the Justices points to a cataclysmic failure of the American justice system and government, which has no other term for it but anarchy. It was in the light of this cataclysmic failure of the judicial system and government to deal with criminals in its ranks, that the crimes of the conspiracy were placed before Justices of the Supreme Court in order that they address the criminality in terms of *their* obligations under the law.

Requests to Administer the Laws

On each of the occasions described above, when the Justices were informed of the crimes, they were also requested to address the crimes and apprehend the criminals. These requests were founded upon their legal and judicial duties dictated by the statutes and the Constitution. The relevant statutes were provided to the Justices. The exigency of the requests was commensurate with the magnitude and seriousness of the wave of criminality within the government of the United States. The requests to the Justices to address the crimes are contained in each of the correspondences, Certioraris, motions, criminal dossiers, affidavits, criminal complaints, and documents filed with the court in each of the 3 Supreme Court cases mentioned above. These requests comprise 43 in number.

Peremptory Statutory and Judicial Duties

The Justices of the Supreme Court have peremptory statutory and judicial duties which are vital to the law and order of a peaceable society. Having been presented with evidence of an epidemic of crime, tyranny and anarchy within the government, and evidence of a cataclysmic failure of the judicial system to address that lawlessness, the information provided to the Justices served as an imperative to address the crimes and administer the laws upon the perpetrators. The Justices of the Supreme Court have a solemn duty to act affirmatively in terms of the following laws and court rules:

1. Power of the Courts and Magistrates - 18 USC § 3041
2. Misprision of Felony - Title 18 USC § 4[2];
3. Oath of Office – 28 USC § 453[3]
4. Investigation of Crimes involving Government Officers- Title 28 USC 535 (b)[4];

---

18 USC § 3041 This law states: "For any offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned or released as provided in chapter 207 of this title, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense."

[2] 18 USC § 4 States that, "whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States" commits the crime of Misprision of Felony.

[3] 28 USC § 453: States that a judge shall faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon him under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

[4] 28 USC 535 (b) states that any information, allegation, or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the

5. Federal Rules on Criminal Procedure, Rule 4[5]
6. Federal Rules on Criminal Procedure, Rule 41[6]
7. Other statutes.

Failure of Duties

The Supreme Court Justices willfully and criminally neglected their vital duties. The Justices failed to issue arrest warrants, failed to apprehend the offenders, and failed to administer the law upon the law-breaking government officials.

To date, no arrests have been made; no investigations have taken place; no prosecutions are in court; stolen property has not been returned to me; 'ongoing crimes' have not been terminated; the conspiracy by officials to commit further offenses and conceal the crimes has not been exposed and dealt with. Recent evidence of stalking indicates that the

---

government relating to violations of title 18 involving Government Officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of the department or agency, unless (1) the responsibility to perform an investigation with respect thereto is specifically assigned otherwise by another provision of the law.

[5] Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 4: Rule 4 (a) states: "If the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establishes probable cause to believe an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue an arrest warrant to an officer authorized to execute it.

[6] Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 41: Rule 41(d)(1) states: " After receiving an affidavit or other information, a magistrate judge [including higher federal court judges] or a judge of a state court of record must issue the warrant if there is probable cause to search and seize a person or property under Rule 41(c). [Rule 41 (c) states: A warrant must be issued for any of the following (1) evidence of a crime.]

conspirators continue to seek an opportunity to consummate their plot to kidnap and incarcerate me under fraudulent pretext. These facts unmistakably point to the continued cover-up of the crimes by the Supreme Court Justices, and to the fact that the Justices willfully omitted to take any action to terminate the criminal conspiracy.

By their failure to bring the criminals to justice, the Supreme Court Justices have conspired to deny me due process and the right to protection of the laws. Through their failure to terminate the criminal conspiracy, the Supreme Court Justices have condoned the crimes and sanctioned further lawlessness. They have rendered criminal assistance to law-breaking government officials to escape prosecution for their misdeeds. The Supreme Court Justices have violated the Constitution, the laws, and their oath of office.

The criminal neglect of duty by the Supreme Court Justices constitutes gross abuse of their position of authority - and shows utter contempt for the honorable institution of the court, for the Constitution and the laws, for the nation and every citizen of the United States.

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

The Supreme Court Justices have violated no less than 15 statutes and rules. Details of these violations are provided below. Further evidence will be provided to investigators when investigations commence. These criminal charges must be read in conjunction with the documents filed in the three Supreme Court cases mentioned above, and in conjunction with the criminal conspiracy already detailed in the criminal dossiers.

1. Conspiracy to Commit Offense[7] – 18 USC 371

None of the Supreme Court Justices acted alone in their illegitimate actions. The Justices consulted and conspired with one another to withhold the performance of peremptory duties. They also conspired with the Clerk of the Court and his personnel to remove incriminating evidence from the record; and with the Supreme Court Police who provided a protective umbrella for their combined illegal activities. They further conspired with President Bush (Respondent in case no. 05-140), and with the 230 Government Officers (Respondents in case no. 06-284), and their co-conspirators, in order to assist them to evade criminal prosecution. The Supreme Court Justices colluded with the criminal conduct of the Respondents (and their co-conspirators) by joining with the common objective of the broad criminal conspiracy within the courts and within the government, to obstruct the administration of the laws upon the malfeasant government officers. Through their failure to administer the laws upon the offenders they joined in mutual protection of the conspirators, and of one another.

The willful omission by the Justices to take any action despite the dictates of the law aided and abetted the criminal conspirators in their criminal endeavor to defeat the course of justice. With the aid of the Supreme Court Justices, the conspirators' aim was achieved to keep the crimes concealed from someone in authority *who would address* the felonies. With the assistance of the Supreme Court Justices, the conspirators' objective was achieved to influence, obstruct,

---

[7] 18 USC § 371 of the United States Code states that "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States" "and one or more such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy" each is guilty of Conspiracy to Commit Offense.

and impede the due and proper administration of the law, and the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry. The *cooperative* endeavor between the Justices and the conspirators prevented investigation, apprehension, trial, and punishment. The *cooperative* endeavor between the Justices and the conspirators aided and abetted the conspirators to persist in their crimes against the United States, without fear of retribution.

By these acts the Supreme Court Justices have become an integral and indispensable part of the criminal conspiracy within the government and the courts. They have corruptly lent their considerable power to 'legitimize' the *ongoing criminal endeavors* of the conspirators, and to provide mutual protection from prosecution. The Supreme Court Justices have thereby violated 18 USC § 371 - *Conspiracy to Commit an Offense.*

2. Theft or Alteration of Record or Process[8] - 18 USC 1506

Acting in conspiracy with the Clerk of the Court and co-conspirators, with President Bush and co-conspirators, and under the protective umbrella of the Supreme Court Police, the Supreme Court Justices corruptly removed from the court records, all evidence in the three cases which incriminated any of the 377 known criminal conspirators.

In the Supreme Court case Keyter vs. Bush, 41 out of 47 documents filed in the case were illegally removed from the court records. Details and a list of the evidence removed

---

[8] 18 USC §1506 "Whoever feloniously steals, takes away, alters, falsifies, or otherwise avoids any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, whereby any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect; Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both".

from the case Keyter vs. Bush is provided in the criminal dossier "State-supported Tyranny upon the Populace", Chapter 31.1, Appendix 1.

In the case Keyter vs. 230 Government Officers, 4 out of 6 documents filed in the case were illegally removed from the records and were not addressed by the Justices. These documents are an Urgent Motion for Preliminary Injunction; Motion for Joinder; Motion to Disqualify Chief Justice John G. Roberts; and an Affidavit of Complaining Witness / Criminal Complaint.

The case Keyter vs. Keyter has been filed with the court on five separate occasions, and has been corruptly removed on each occasion, together with the criminal dossiers and Motion for Injunction and criminal dossiers filed with the case.

For further details on the corrupt removal of court evidence in these three cases by the Justices and their co-conspirators, refer to Appeal Briefs; Writ Petitions; Motions for Injunction; and the criminal dossiers filed in the three US Supreme Court cases mentioned above. This charge of *Theft of Record* must be read in conjunction with the information supplied in the criminal complaints filed in the dossier "State-supported Tyranny upon the Populace", Chapters 1, and 31-34. Additional evidence is available and will be provided to investigators and/or to the court when investigations commence.

The statute 18 USC 1506 declares the acts of removing any record a felony and contrary to the interests of the state. The acts of the Supreme Court Justices violate 18 USC 1506 - *Theft or Alteration of Record or Process.*

3. Conspiracy to Kidnap[9] – 18 USC 1201(c)

Senior government officials, including President Bush and his co-conspirators, were imminently to be exposed in the Supreme Court and in the public as a result of criminal charges filed against them with the Supreme Court Justices on February 9, 2006 (in case no. 05-140). Criminal prosecution thus became a real and impending threat to the senior government officials implicated in the conspiracy. However, the Supreme Court Justices intervened by forewarning the conspirators, and by withholding their imperative to arrest the conspirators and administer the law upon them. Accordingly, with the shield and sanction of the Justices, these officials embarked upon a criminal endeavor to retaliate against me as civil litigant and as primary witness to their crimes.

As an immediate response to my filing of those criminal charges on February 9, 2006, President Bush and his co-conspirators, and the Supreme Court Justices, co-operated to initiate a plot to inveigle, kidnap, and incarcerate me on false pretext. They conspired to nullify my *legal capacity* to act in the Supreme Court. The plot comprised falsely and maliciously declaring me mentally insane – thereby destroying any legal standing in the courts. In that way, all

---

[9] 18 USC 1201 – Kidnapping: In relevant parts: (a) Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when---(2) any such act against the person is done within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States;--- such person shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life; --- (c) If any two or more persons conspire to violate this section and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

cases against law-breaking officials could simply be wiped off the slate, in that way ensuring that all 377 known criminal conspirators could evade further civil and criminal prosecution in the courts. The plot called for seizure of my person (kidnap), and forced incarceration in a mental asylum – to be further dealt with from this hapless position at a later stage.

Senior government officials amongst the conspirators employed the assistance of the Boeing Company to execute that plot (by all indications, with huge governmental favors and contracts as a quid pro quo). At the time I was employed by the Boeing Company as a Senior Instructor Pilot, a position I held for 17 years. The conspirators attempted to lure me under deceitful ploy onto secure Boeing premises out of sight of my colleagues and the public, there to seize me, transport me to, and forcefully hold me in, a mental asylum.

Some details of this plot are described in Chapter 1 of the dossier "Tyranny upon the Populace". A considerable amount of details of events and evidence of the kidnap attempt will be provided to investigators once serious investigations commence. (Also refer to Motion to Disqualify Justice Roberts; Motions for Injunction; Criminal Dossiers; Appeal Brief; Affidavits/Criminal Complaints). The attempted plot to kidnap and incarcerate me under false pretext was foiled. A second failed attempt was made with the assistance of the FAA. The initiating and sanctioning role of the Supreme Court Justices and Supreme Court Police in the criminal endeavor is unmistakable from the evidence available to investigators.

The statute 18 USC 1201 considers this conduct a serious criminal act which carries a sentence of life imprisonment.

4. Tampering with a Witness – 18 USC 1512

The conspiracy to kidnap described in paragraph 3 above also violates the statute on Tampering with a Witness - 18 USC 1512.

5. Misprision of Felony[10] - 18 USC § 4

Once the crimes of the Respondents in the cases were made known to the Justices, they had an intrinsic duty in terms of Title 18 USC § 4[4] to administer the law. In patent dereliction of their judicial obligations, the Justices allowed the criminal violations to go unpunished and indeed to continue unimpeded with their full knowledge and tacit consent. Failing to identify a criminal is a crime. The Justices have by their inaction provided protection to the offenders and concealed their crimes. The Justices concealed the crimes of Respondents by failing to take action and they did not '*as soon as possible* make the same known to a person in authority' *who would take action,* action which is peremptory in the context of this law. The criminal neglect of the Justices, despite having knowledge of the commission of felonies, violated Title 18 USC § 4.

---

[10] 18 USC § 4 of the United States Code states that, "whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States" is guilty of Misprision of Felony.

6. Obstruction of Justice[11] - 18 USC § 1505

The Justices had the power, the authority, and the duty to administer the law. Rather than doing so, they chose to neglect their duties and to obstruct justice by impeding the due and proper administration of the law. By turning a blind eye and ignoring the crimes of the Respondents and their co-conspirators, the Justices colluded with the criminal conduct of the Respondents, and legitimized their illegal acts. Their mandated legal obligation was clearly to apprehend the offenders. The Justices thus violated Title 18 USC § 1505.

7. Accessory after the Fact[12] – 18 USC 3

Despite being fully aware of the crimes of the Respondents and their co-conspirators, the Justices withheld their crucial judicial functions so as to prevent the apprehension, trial, and punishment of the 377 known conspirators. Providing protection to a criminal is a crime. By failing to apprehend them, the Justices assisted the offenders to evade compliance with the law and face liability for their crimes. By assisting Respondents and their co-conspirators to escape apprehension, trial, and punishment, the Justices violated Title 18 USC § 3 and became accessory after the fact to the crimes of the Respondents and their co-conspirators.

---

[11] 18 USC § 1505 of the United States Code states that whoever corruptly "obstructs, or impedes" "the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States" is guilty of Obstruction of Justice.

[12] 18 USC § 3 of the United States Code states that "whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed" "assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial, or punishment, is an accessory after the fact".

8. Investigation of Crimes involving Government Officers[13]

The statute 28 USC 535 (b)(1) clearly lays the onus on the Justices to either do their judicial duties, or failing their duties, to report the violations to the Attorney General. This duty was not accomplished by the Justices and their omission violated 28 USC 535(b).

9. Conspiracy against Rights - 18 USC § 241[14]

In joining with the aims of the conspiracy to deny due process in the courts, obstruct the administration of justice, and prevent 'protection of the laws', the Justices conspired against my Constitutional rights. The Justices conspired against my right to the *protection of those laws* which had been violated by the Respondents.

---

[13] 28 USC 535 (b) states that any information, allegation, or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the government relating to violations of title 18 involving Government Officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of the department or agency, unless (1) the responsibility to perform an investigation with respect thereto is specifically assigned otherwise by another provision of the law.

[14] 18 USC § 241 Conspiracy against rights, states in part: "If two or more persons conspire to ...oppress...any person in any State...in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States...they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years.

10. Deprivation of rights under color of law -18 USC 242[15]

By denying due process and protection of the laws; by failing their judicial duties to prevent and terminate ongoing crimes against me; and by conspiring with the Respondents to commit further offenses against me and the state, the Justices deprived the me of the Constitutional right to protection of the laws, and the right to de jure property which was illegally seized.

11. Oath of Office – 28 USC § 453[16]

In each instance where the laws and the Constitution have been violated, the Justices failed to adhere to their Oath of Office to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the United States. In each instance where they failed to perform their judicial duties, the Justices failed to adhere to their Oath of Office. Instead they violated their solemn pledge (before God) to the people of the United States whom they were elected to serve, and violated 28 USC § 453.

---

[15] 18 USC 242 Deprivation of Rights states in part "Whoever, under color of law.... willfully subjects any person in any State... to the deprivation of any rights... secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year".

[16] 28 USC § 453: States that a justice shall faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon him under the Constitution and laws of the United States, "so help me God".

12. US Constitution – Fourteenth Amendment[17]

In terms of the Constitution every citizen living in the *United States* has the following two basic rights: that of ownership of lawful property, and of equal protection of the laws. By failing to administer and enforce the laws upon continuing criminal acts- to my detriment - the Justices are on a daily basis withholding from me the protection of the Constitution and the laws.

13. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rules 4 & 41

The Affidavits of Complaining Witness/Criminal Complaints and other documents filed in the 3 Supreme Court cases mentioned, established strong cause to believe that offenses have been committed against the United States and against me. Rules 4 & 41 of Criminal Procedure provides regulation for the actions of a justice or judge in that situation. Unambiguous cause existed for the Justices to take the necessary steps to arrest the Respondents and their co-conspirators in accordance with Federal Rules. Yet no action has been forthcoming from the Justices pursuant Rules 4 & 41. The Justices have criminally neglected their duty to administer the law. Instead they have protected the Respondents and concealed their crimes.

By willfully neglecting to perform their judicial duties to the United States public, including me, the Justices have aided and abetted the Respondents and their co-conspirators to evade justice. The Justices violated Rules 4 & 41 of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

---

[17] US Constitution - Amendment XIV, Section 1 "... nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

14. Fraud

In the case Keyter vs. Bush, case no. 05-140, the Justices ruled on and denied a Petition for Writ of Mandamus, when the document had already been illegally removed from the court. No petition was thus in court on the day of the purported deliberation. Furthermore, the Justices deliberated and denied the Certiorari Petitions in both case numbers 05-140 and 06-284, despite knowing that documents pertinent to the case were corruptly removed from the record.

The clear intent of the Justices was to deny me due process, deny me protection of the Constitution and of the law, and to defraud me of any restitution for the malfeasant acts of the Respondents in those cases. Such ruling was further aimed at illegally providing protection to the Respondents (including President Bush) against liability for crimes committed. The rulings were not an articulation of *justice*, but rather a pernicious political act of fraud.

15. Contempt of Court - 18 USC 401[18]

The Justices have shown contempt for the rules and the laws of court. The Justices have in the presence of the court, and in contempt for its authority, misbehaved in such a manner as to obstruct the administration of justice. The Justices failed to administer the laws upon Respondents who were in breach of the laws. They failed to take any action to compel Respondents to obey the law - an action which was requested in the Complaints.

---

[18] Contempt of Court - 18 USC 401 A court of the United States shall have power to punish by fine or imprisonment, at its discretion, such contempt of its authority, and none other, as-- (1) Misbehavior of any person in its presence or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; (2) Misbehavior of any of its officers in their official transactions; (3) Disobedience or resistance to its lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command.

As officers of the court, the Justices have in their official transactions violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The Justices have been disobedient to the lawful rules of the courts, and in particular Rule 4 & Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Justices have also been disobedient to the laws of the country, and in particular the laws mentioned in these charges. Through their misbehavior and criminal activity, the judges have displayed a contempt of court, in violation of 18 USC 401.

CONCLUSION

The esteemed Justices of the United States Supreme Court have acted in a manner designed not only to protect, but also to aid and abet 377 people who have conspired to commit multiple and serious offences against the United States of America. By their action, and inaction where action was due, the Justices have violated the criminal statutes, the Constitution, and their oath of office on numerous counts. Some of the violations are provided in this document. Investigators and special prosecutors will perforce expose further perfidious conduct by the Justices around this case.

A nation can have no greater shame than to have the custodians of its law and morals fall foul of the very principles that they are the custodians of. The crimes perpetrated by the Justices of the Supreme Court *must* be dealt with decisively by the authorities and by the people of America. This Criminal Complaint serves to initiate that process.

Signed on December 4, 2006.

Anthony Keyter
6200 Soundview Drive, R201
Gig Harbor, WA, 98335
Tel: (253) 853-3859

APPENDIX 1B

NEW OFFENSES COMMITTED BY 8 SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
May 1, 2007

Further to the charges filed against all 9 sitting Supreme Court Justices on December 4, 2006, new charges and additional counts of previous offenses are detailed below and herewith lodged against 8 Supreme Court Justices with regards to case no. 06-1069. Chief Justice Roberts is excluded as he recused himself from case no. 06-1069.

Violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution – Good Behavior. The United States Constitution, Article III, Section 1, is unambiguous, needs no interpretation, and clearly states: "*...The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior...*". The Justices of the Supreme Court are clearly not in good behavior as is succinctly presented in the criminal charges lodged against them. These criminal charges were filed with the Supreme Court as well as with several other government institutions responsible for law and order. Pursuant Article III, the Justices had no legal standing to hear this case before the Supreme Court; or to hear any other case for that matter.

Violation of 28USC455 – Disqualification of Judges. Because the Justices have joined with a criminal conspiracy against the Petitioner and the state and are implicated in this case in a criminal way (as presented in Appendix 1), their impartiality must reasonably be questioned. Pursuant 28USC455, the Justices were prohibited from acting as a Judicial Officers in this case - a prohibition the 8 Justices simply ignored, in violation of the statute 28USC455.

Violation of 28USC144 - Recusal of Judges. The Petitioner filed a timely and sufficient motion requesting disqualification and/or recusal because of the obvious personal bias of the Justices in favor of the Respondents. The extent of their bias is demonstrated in their willingness to violate the Constitution and the laws in order to protect the Respondents from civil and criminal prosecution. The motion was simply removed from court records and the request for recusal/disqualification ignored by the 8 Justices, in violation of 28USC144.

Violation of 18USC1513 – Retaliation against a witness. The Justices are complicit in, or accessory to, the attempts to kidnap and murder the Petitioner in retaliation for filing criminal charges in Supreme Court case no. 05-140, a case against President Bush. The plot was instigated by the President and commenced from the US Supreme Court with the collusion of the Justices. Their failure to address this criminal endeavor attests thereto. This malevolent plot is described in broader detail in the criminal dossier *"State-supported Tyranny upon the Populace"*, Chapters 1, and 41-43, and further evidence will be provided to investigators and prosecutors.

ADDITIONAL COUNTS TO EXISTING OFFENSES

The 8 Justices violated the statutes listed below on additional counts - one count for each document stolen and/or each motion they failed to address pursuant their judicial duties in case no. 06-1069:

1. ***Violation of 18USC371 - Conspiracy to commit offense.*** The 8 Justices once more consulted and conspired with one another, with the Court Clerk and his personnel, and with the Supreme Court Police, to remove incriminating evidence from the court record.

(*See* correspondence to the Justices, to the Clerk, and to Supreme Court Police, dated March 27, 2007). They further conspired with the Respondents and their co-conspirators to illegally deny the Certiorari petition in order to assist the Respondents to evade criminal prosecution. Their combined actions violated 18USC371 on an additional count.

2. ***Violation of 18 USC 1506 - Theft or Alteration of Record or Process.*** The following 6 legitimate and pertinent documents were corruptly removed from court records and were not presented for deliberation, thereby altering the due process of law: 1) Petition for Writ of Mandamus; 2) Urgent Motion for Preliminary Injunction; 3) Motion for Due Process of Law; 4) Motion to Disqualify US Supreme Court Justices; 5) Affidavit of Complaining Witness/ Criminal Complaint against Justices; 6) Affidavit of Complaining Witness/ Criminal Complaint against Respondents.

3. The Justices were advised of the theft of record, were presented with a personal copy thereof on March 27, 2007 (as were the Clerk and Supreme Court Police), and were requested to ensure their inclusion on the record, to afford due process of law, and to adjudge the petition and motions. The documents were simply ignored by the Justices and appear nowhere on the records. This theft and alteration of due process by the Justices violated 18USC1506 on 6 additional counts.

4. Misprision of Felony - 18USC4
5. Obstruction of Justice - 18USC1505
6. Accessory after the fact to the multiple crimes of the conspiracy - 18USC3

7. Investigation of Crimes involving Government Officers - 28USC535 (b)(1)
8. Conspiracy against Rights – 18USC241
9. Deprivation of Rights – 18USC242
10. Oath of Office - 28USC453
11. US Constitution – 14th Amendment
12. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rules 4 & 41
13. Fraud
14. Contempt of Court - 18USC401

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX OF STATUTES

US Constitution – 14th Amendment, Section 1: States in relevant part: "…. Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws".

US Constitution – Article III, Section 1: States in relevant part: "The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour".

18USC3 – Accessory after the fact: States in relevant part: "whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed" "assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial, or punishment, is an accessory after the fact".

18USC4 – Misprision of felony: "Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States authority shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both".

18USC241 - Conspiracy against rights: States in relevant part: "If two or more persons conspire to …oppress…any person in any State…in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States…they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years".

18USC242 - Deprivation of Rights: States in relevant part "Whoever, under color of law.... willfully subjects any person in any State... to the deprivation of any rights... secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year".

18USC371 – Conspiracy to Commit Offense: States in relevant part: "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States" "and one or more such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy" each is guilty of Conspiracy to Commit Offense".

18USC1201 – Kidnapping: In relevant parts: (a) Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when---(2) any such act against the person is done within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States;---such person shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life; --- (c) If any two or more persons conspire to violate this section and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

18USC1505 - Obstruction of Justice: States in relevant part: "Whoever corruptly... ....influences, obstructs, or impedes ....the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States... shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years..."

18USC1506 – Theft or Alteration of Record or Process: States in relevant part: "Whoever feloniously steals, takes

away, alters, falsifies, or otherwise avoids any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, whereby any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect...; -- Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both".

18USC3041 – Power of Courts and Magistrates: States in relevant part: "for any offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States ... be arrested and imprisoned".

18USC401 - Contempt of Court: "A court of the United States shall have power to punish by fine or imprisonment, at its discretion, such contempt of its authority, and none other, as-- (1) Misbehavior of any person in its presence or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; (2) Misbehavior of any of its officers in their official transactions; (3) Disobedience or resistance to its lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command".

28 USC § 453: States that a judge shall faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon him under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

28 USC 455 – Disqualification of a Judge: "(a) Any justice, judge, or magistrate of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

28 USC 535 (b) – Investigation of Crimes Involving Government Officers: States: "Any information, allegation, or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the government relating to violations of title 18 involving Government Officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head

of the department or agency, unless (1) the responsibility to perform an investigation with respect thereto is specifically assigned otherwise by another provision of the law;"

28USC1254: "Cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by the following methods: **(a)** By writ of certiorari granted upon the petition of any party to any civil or criminal case, before or after rendition of judgment or decree; **(b)** By certification at any time by a court of appeals of any question of law in any civil or criminal case as to which instructions are desired, and upon such certification the Supreme Court may give binding instructions or require the entire record to be sent up for decision of the entire matter in controversy."

28USC1651(a): "The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 4. - Rule 4 (a) states: "If the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establishes probable cause to believe an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue an arrest warrant to an officer authorized to execute it. Rule 4 (c) states: Such warrant must "command that the defendant be arrested and brought without unnecessary delay before a judge".

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 41- "After receiving an affidavit or other information, a magistrate judge or a judge of a state court must issue the warrant if there is probable cause to search and seize a person or property under Rule 41(c)". [Rule 41(c) – Evidence of a crime.]

CERTIFICATE OF PRO SE PARTY ON REHEARING

I, ANTHONY P. KEYTER, HEREWITH CERTIFY that the Petition for Rehearing is restricted to the grounds for rehearing permissible by Rule 44(2) of the Supreme Court Rules, and that the Petition is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Dated: May 1, 2007

ANTHONY P. KEYTER (PRO SE)
6200 Soundview Drive, R201
Gig Harbor, WA 98335.